REGULATING THREAD TENSIONS

THREAD TENSION IS AUTOMATIC AND RARELY REQUIRES ADJUSTMENT EVEN WHEN SEWING MATERIAL OF DIFFERENT THICKNESSES. Note that for ordinary sewing the needle- and bobbin threads should be locked in the center of the seam of the materials as illustrated, Fig. 47. Too tight a tension on the needle thread, OR too loose a tension on the bobbin thread will produce a stitch with the needle thread lying in a straight line along the upper surface of the material as illustrated, Fig. 48. Too tight a tension on the bobbin thread, OR too loose a tension on the needle thread will produce a stitch with bobbin thread lying on a straight line along the under side of the material as illustrated, Fig. 49. Normally most adjustments will be made on the needle thread tension control, Fig. 50, not the bobbin tension.

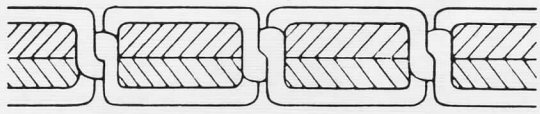

Figure 47

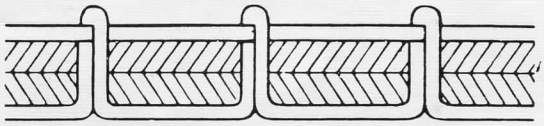

Figure 48

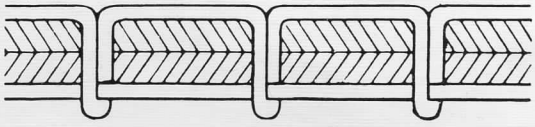

Figure 49

NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

The presser foot must be in the down position to regulate tension on the needle thread. The tension regulator knob, (T) Fig. 50, controls the varying degrees of tension which can be produced on machine.

a) TO INCREASE TENSION—turn knob of tension regulator clockwise.

b) TO DECREASE TENSION — turn knob of tension regulator counter-clockwise.

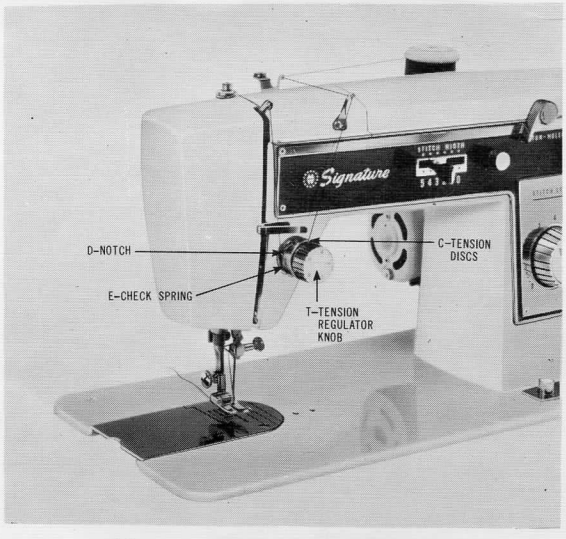

Fig. 50. Needle Thread Tension

BOBBIN THREAD TENSION

This is always set at the factory and under ordinary use should never require changing. When the bobbin thread tension has once been properly adjusted, changes are seldom necessary, as change of needle tension on top control normally produces the correct stitch. Bobbin thread tension is regulated in the following manner: To increase tension, turn screw, (0) Fig. 51, located on the bobbin tension spring, to the right. To decrease tension, turn screw to the left.

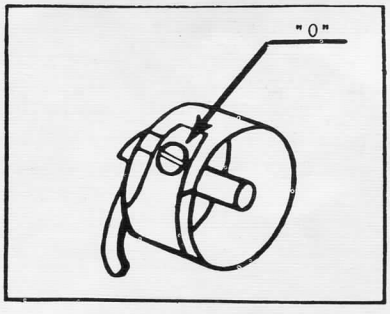

Fig. 51